The Coconino Weekly Sun.

SUPPLEMENT.

Adopted by the Constitutional Convention. Friday, October 2, 1891.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Arizona, grateful to the Supreme Being for our liberties, in order to form a more independent and perfect government, establish justice, insure domes tie tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare; and see ure the blessings of liberty to correlves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Arizona.

The powers of government of the State are divided into three distinct departments The Executive, the Legislative, and Judicial: and no person or collection of persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

SECTION 1. Governments are instituted among men for the security of life, liberty and property, and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and to e ends, the right to alter or reform is inherent in the people.

Sp. 2. The union of the States of the United States of America is a bond of govern nent supreme and indissoluble; the power of the general government over any State people to enforce obscience to the Constitution and laws, and to punish any viols tion of the same, is supreme and indisputable. . 3. The military shall st all times be in strict subordination to the civil power

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in the manner prescribed by law. SEC. 4. The right of the people to keep or bear arms for their own defense, and the

of the government, shall not be infringed. The Legislature shall have the power to regulate the wearing of arms to prevent crime. Sec. 5. The civil rights of the people shall not be abridged except on conviction to

SEC. 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the per-

een, or things to be seized. SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment, of a Grand Jury, or by information based upon an affidavit as may be prescribed by law; except in cases arising in the Land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any one be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy

of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 8. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county wherein the crime shall have been committed; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation by copy of the same; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; depositions of non-residents

SEC. 3. A person arrosted shall immediately be taken before a magistrate having juradjection, to be dealt with according to law; before conviction he shall not suffer enishment or indignity beyond the necessary precautions to prevent escape or rescue; he shall be permitted to converse with counsel at all times, and with other persons at

asonable hours and under safe conditions. Sec. 16. In suits at common law and in the trial of crimes, not felonies, the Legislature may provide that a verdict be by concurrence of three-fourths of the jury.

SEC. 11. In saits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty

dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. Sec. 12. All prisoners shall be bailable, by sufficient sureties unless for capital of fenses when the proof is evident. This provision shall not be so construed as to prevent bail after indictment, found, or information filed, upon examination of the evitence in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. The writ of halons corpus, is a writ of right and shall never be suspended. The Legislature shall smart laws to render the remody speedy and effectual.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor crue nor unusual punishment inflicted. Sec. 15. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his

on, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Sm. 16. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of For all debte and obligations contracted in this State, any contract to the contrary not-

SEC. 17. No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt except in case of fraud. SEC. 18. No person shall be outlawed, nor shall any person be transported out of the tate for any offense committed within the same.

Sec. 19. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of free government. ad shall never be allowed. All grants of corporate or other franchises shall be sub-

er to legislative control, repeal or amendment. 20. The people shall have the right in a peacable manner to assemble together heir common good, and apply to those invested with the powers of

redress of grievances or other purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance. ec. 21. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship withcrimination or preference shall forever be guaranteed in this State, and no pershall be rendered incompetent to hold any office of trust or profit, or to serve as a es or juror because of his originon on any matter of religious belief whatever; but enthousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. 22. Higamy and the practice of polygamy are felonies and persons found guilty

ther shall be punished as those convicted of other followies. but 23. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being re-

onsible for the abuse of that liberty. Sec. 24. Elections shall be open, free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent an untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage. SEC. 25. No property qualifications shall ever be required for any person to vote or

Sec. 26. Private property shall never be taken or damaged except for public use

and not then without due compensation therefor. SEC. 27. The following are declared to be public uses: Private ways of neces and for reservoirs, drains, flames, ditches, roads, milroads, tramways, telephone and begraph lines, pipe lines, sewers, electric lines, and bucket lines, on or across the sanitary purposes.

No lottery shall ever be permitted in this State. Sac. 29. The right-of-way over mountain passes, and through canons is granted to

all upon such terms and regulations as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 30. The railroads of this State are declared to be public highways

Que. 31. No person shall be imprisoned for the purpose of securing his testimony somes than may be necessary to take his deposition, and then only when he fails to give ball to attend the taking of said deposition. Depositions so taken, if in presence of a defeadant and his counsel, may be used in evidence.

SEC. 32. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be consuled to demy, impair or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.

Secrics 1. The Executive Department of this State shall consist of a Governor Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Tressurer, Attorney General and Superintend ent of Public Instruction, all of whom shall hold their offices for a term of four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, each of whom shall, during his term of office, reside and keep his office and the public records and papers belong ing thereto, at the seat of government.

SEC. 2. The Chief Excentive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor Sgc. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who has not been a citizen of the United States for a period of ten years, and of this State or Territory for a period of four years prior to his election, and who has not attained the age or thirty

SEC. 4. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large at the time and place of choosing members of the Legis-

SEC. 5. The returns of each election therefor shall be made in such manner as is, o may be prescribed by law. The person having the highest number of votes for each of the respective offices shall be declared duly elected thereto; but if two or more shall be equal, and highest in votes for the same office, one of them shall be elected by the juint vote of both houses of the Legislature, at its next session after the election at which such tie vote occurred, and a majority of the votes of all the members elected to

SEC. 5. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, except when they are called into service of the United States, and he may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and shall state the purposes for which the Legislature is convened, and the Legislature shall be limited in its actions when so convened, to the purposes so stated. He shall, at the commence-ment of each session of the Legislature, communicate to the same by message, information of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall deem

SEC. 7. The Governor may at any time require information or reports in writing. from the officers of the Executive Department, on any subject pertaining to the duties of their respective offices, and he may, also, at any time require information or reports in writing from all officers and managers of State institutions upon any subject, relating to the duties of their respective offices, the condition, management, and expenses, of their respective offices and institutions, and all such reports or information in writing, hereinbefore named, shall be under oath. And the Governor, may, at any time he Assems it necessary, investigate and report upon the condition of any executive office or State institution. And the Governor shall have power to require any of the officers above incorporation of cities, towns or villages or changing or amending the charters of any named for good cause, to execute and file in the proper office, additional bonds, in such

smount and is such manner as may be provided by law. SEC. 8. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legisla-

cure, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. SEC. 9. He-hall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves. stlom and partions after conviction, except in cases of impeachment and treason, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, but he shall set forth in writing, fully, the grounds of all such remissions, reprisves, commutations and pardons, and report

shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objections thereto, which franchise whatever, or amending existing charter for such purpose; the punishment of

that house, it shall become a law, but in all such cases the vote of the two houses shall of any person or corporation to this State, or to any municipal corporation thereis be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members of each house vot- legalizing, except as against the State, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer ing for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journals of each house respective exempting property from taxation; restoring to citizenship persons convicted of in tively. If any bills be not returned by the Governor within ten days after its presenta-famous crime: authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of Hens: creating tion to him, the same shall become a law, unless the Legislature prevents its return by offices or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, townships of adjournment, in which case it shall become a law, unless he shall within ten days after school districts; or law authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children. In all such adjournment file the same with his objections, in the office of Secretary of State. SEC. 12. The Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all State officers whose election is not provided for herein or by law, and he may remove any officer appointed by him, or by him with the advice and

have power to fill the same by appointment. SEC. 13. If the Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or from any other cause whatever shall become incapable, disqualified or incompetent to perform the duties of his office, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until such vacancy be filled or the disability removed; and in case the Secretary of State shall also be disqualified from performing such duties, then the President of the Senate shall assume

is provided by this Constitution or by law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall

nem and set as Governor until the disability be removed, or the vacancy filled. Sec. 14. Any Governor of this State who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any pribe, upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives, or offers to give, or promises his official influence in any manner whatever, in consideration that any member of the Legislature shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any subject or matter upon which he is required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces, or attempts to menace any each member by the threatened use of his veto power, or with the threatened use of his official power in any manner whatever, with the intent to influence the official action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now, or that may beceafter be proided by law, and in addition thereto, upon conviction, shall forfeit all right to hold or xercise any office of trust or honor in this State.

SEC. 15. A Seal of State shall be kept by the Secretary of State, used by him officially or under his official sanction, and called the Great Seal of Arizona. SEC. 16. All grants and commissions shall be issued, "In the name and by the

authority of the State of Arizona," signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secreary of State, and scaled with the Great Scal of the State. SEC. 17. The powers and duties of the Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treas-

arer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be such as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. Until otherwise provided by law, the Governor shall receive an annual salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars; the Secretary of State, Two Thousand Dollars; the tate Auditor. One Thousand Dollars; the State Treasurer, One Thousand Dollars; the Attorney General, One Thousand Dollars and the Superintendent of Public Instruction One Thousand Dollars; and the salaries of said officers or of any State or County officer shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office, and any and all fees and profits arising from any of said State offices shall be covered into the State Treasury as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Repreentatives, which shall be designated the Legislature of the State of Arizona.

SEC. 2. Senators shall be elected for the term of four (4) years and Representatives for the term of two (2) years. The Senators elected at the first election shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The sents of Senators of the firstof the State, or invalid witnesses may be taken in the presence of himself and counsel as the law may prescribe; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses, in his favor, free, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. resided in this State at least two years, and in the county or district six months next

> SEC. 3. Each county shall constitute a Senatorial and Representative district; the Senate and House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected by the legal roters of their counties respectively, every two (2) years. They shall be apportioned among the sain counties as nearly as may be according to the number of the inhabitants hereof. Each county shall have at least one Senator and one Representative; but at ac ime shall the number of members of the House of Representatives be less than twice nor greater than three times the number of members of the Senate. The Senate and House of Representatives first elected in pursuance of this Constitution, shall consist of twelve and twenty-four members respectively.

SEC. 4. When vacuacies occur in either House by death, resignation or otherwise ich vicancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term by special election, to be called in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be elected on the day provided by law for the general election of a member of Congress, and their term of office shall begin on the first Monday of January thereafter.

Sec. 6. Each member of the first Legislature, as a compensation for his services shall receive Five Dollars for each days' attendance, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government to his residence by the sontracts shall be made. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of states. The gold and silver coin of the United States shall be equally a legal tender whatever. No session of the Legislature after the first, which may be ninery days, shall exceed sixty days duration, Sundays and holidays included, except in trials by impeachment. After the first session the compensation of the members of the Legislature shall be as provided by law; but no Legislature shall fix its own compen-

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government at 12 o'clock, noon, or and at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Second Tuesday of January of each alternate year there-

be appointed to any civil office under the State, and no member of Congress or other paragraphylding an office (except that of Notary Public or an office in the militia.) un der the United States or this State, shall be a member of either House during his con-SEC. 9. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he was elected

eceive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during that term. SEC. 10. The Senate shall, at the beginning of each regular session, and at such other betty of conscience herein secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President; the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members Speaker; each house shall choose its other officers and shall judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members.

Sec. 11. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but maller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent nembers in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

SEC, 12. Each house shall have the power to determine its rules of procedure, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation. and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expell a member; and shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the Legislature of a free State; but no imprisonment by either House shall continue beyond thirty days. Punishment for contempt or disorder ly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and may, in its discreon, from time to time, publish the same, except such part as requires secreey, and the ands of others for the purpose of agriculture, mining, milling, domestic, live stock or year and nays on any question shall, at the request of two members, be entered on the

> mless the business is such as requires secrecy. SEC. 15. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more

han three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by election or ar

SEC. 16. The members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony,

rightion of their onths of office, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest toring their attendance at the sessions of the respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold their offices during the pleasure be questioned in any other place. SEC. 17. The sole power of impeachment shall rest in the House of Representatives:

the concurrence of a majority of all the members being necessary to the exercise thereof. Impeachment shall be tried by the Senate, sitting for that purpose, and the Senaore shall be open outh or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor is on trial the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. SEC. 18. The Governor and other State and Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the laws of the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, he liable to prosecution. trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 19. All officers, not liable to impeachment, shall be subject to removal for misanduct or malfensance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law. SEC. 20. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered mended, on its passage through either House, as to change its original parpose Sec. 21. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the

Legislature of the State of Arizona." SEC. 22. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the Government, shall be introduced within five (5) days of the close of the session, except by unanimous consent of the House in which it is sought to be introduced.

Sec. 22. No bill shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members; nor shall any bill have the force of a law until it has been read at length on three several days in sch House but in case of imperative public necessity, which necessity must be stated in a pream ble, or in the body of the bill; two-thirds of the House in which the bill ma, be pending may suspend this rule, the yeas and nays being taken on the question of sus, ension and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 24. No bill, except general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall be passed containing more than one subject which subject shall be clearly expressed in its title, but if any subject is embraced i any act which is not expressed in its title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed. SEC. 25. No bill shall become a law, except by a vote of a majority of all the me

ers elected to each House, nor, unless on its final passage, the vote be taken by ayes and nays and the names of those voting be entered on the journal. SEC. 26. No law shall be revised or amended or the provisions thereof extended by

reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended shall be re-enacted and published at length. Sgc. 27. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public

grounds; locating or changing county seats, regulating county or township affairs; the cities, town or villages; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; the limitation of civil actions giving effect to any informal or invalid deed; summoning or impaneling grand or petri juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disabliity; chartering or liangular forcies or bridges or tall roads; chartering banks, insurance

changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association as individual the ted to the Governor. If he approved it he shall sign it, but if not, he right to lay down miletant need or any special or assistant period or any special or assistant period.

house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider crimes; changing names of persons or places; the assessment or collection of taxes; or law it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the effecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities; extending bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall the time for the collection of taxes; refunding money paid into the State Treasury; relin se likewise reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to | quishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liabilities or obligations other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be en

SEC. 28. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature immeonsent of the Senate. When any office from any cause becomes vacant, and no mode diately after their titles have been publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at one entered upon the journal.

> SEC. 29. The first Legislature convened under this Constitution shall have no more than seven clerks, two sergeant-at-arms, two pages and two door keepers, whose compen-ation shall not exceed five dollars each per day. Said Legislature shall prescribe by law he number and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any uch person except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law. No law passed increasing the number or compensation of employees shall take effect during the asselon in which it was passed,

SEC. 26. No bill shall be passed giving an extra compensation to any public officer. ervant or employee, agent or contractor after services have been rendered or contract

SEC. 31. All stationery, printing, paper, fuel and lights used in the Legislative and ther departments of government shall be furnished and the printing and binding of he laws, journals and department reports and other printing and binding and the re- The District Court shall always be open for business when the Judge is present in pairing and furnishing of the balls and rooms used for the meeting of the Legislature and its committees shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member or o ficer of any department of the Government shall be in any way interested in any such contract, and all such contracts shall be subject to the ap-

SEC. 32. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution no law shall extend the erm of any public officer or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his ection or appointment, but this shall not be construed to forbid the Legislature from axing the salaries or emoluments of those officers first elected or appointed under this constitution, if such salaries or emoluments are not fixed by its provisions

SEC. 33. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Repre ives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in case of other bills.

SEC. 34. The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the State, interest on public debt and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 35. Except for interest on public debt money shall be paid out of the Treasury only on appropriations by the Legislature, and in no case otherwise than upon warrant frawn by the proper officer in pursuance of law.

SEC. 36. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational or senevolent purposes, to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association. SEC. 37. The Legislature shall not delegate to any special commissioner, private orporation or association any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvements, moneys, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, nor o levy taxes, nor to perform any municipal functions whatever.

SEC. 38. No act of the Legislature shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

SEC. 39. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law authorizing the State or any county in the State or municipal corporation, to contract any debt or obligation n aid of any private enterprise, nor to give or loan its credit to or in aid of the same; but neither the State nor any political subdivision thereof shall be probibited from oaning its credit or giving aid to the construction and maintainance of railroad, toll roads, street railways, canals, reservoirs, water works, sewers or bridges; provided that the proposition to lend such aid shall first be submitted to a vote of the qualified elecfors of the political subdivision affected thereby, and two-thirds of those voting shall rote in favor thereof.

SEC. 40. Every order, resolution or vote in which the concurrence of both Hou may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment or relating solely to the ransaction of the business of the two Houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, on being disapproved, be repassed by wo-thirds of both Houses, as prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 41. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proseed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he s a member, and shall not vote thereon

SECTION 1. One Representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the State at large, at the first general election under this Constitution, and there after at such times and places, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Whet a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the Legislature shall divide the State ito congressional districts accordingly. Sec. 2. Until an apportionment of Senators and Representatives is otherwise pro-

vided by law, they shall be divided among the several counties of the State in the folowing manner: Apache county, one member of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives; Coconino, one Senator and one Representative; Cochise one Senator and three Representatives; Gila, one Senator and one Representative the second Tuesday of January, next succeeding the general election provided by law. Graham, one Senator and two Representatives; Maricopa. one Senator and four Representatives; sentatives; Mohave, one Senator and one Representative; Pima, one Senator and four Representatives; Pinal, one Senator and two Representatives; Yavapai, one Senator and SEC. 8. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected. three Representatives; Yuma, one Senator and one Representative. And the severacounties of the State shall elect one Senator at large.

ARTICLE V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of the State of Arizona shall be vested in one Sp. ome Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such inferio urts for incorporated cities, towns and villages as may be provided by law.

to, 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, and shall have origins ari-diction in que warrante, in mandamus and habeas corpus, and appellate jurisdition in all other cases. One of said judges shall be Chief Justice; two shall constitu quorum, and the concurrence of the two shall be necessary to every decision. SEC. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of

he State at large, and, except the first election for judges under this Constitution, sair judges shall be elected at general elections. SEC. 4. The term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, except as in this arti-

cle otherwise provided, shall be six years, and they shall hold their offices until their cossors are duly qualified. NEC. 5. The judges of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after the first election

ender this Constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for the term of four years, and one for the term of six year from the first Monday in January, after the Constitution takes effect. The lots shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of governm Sec. 14. The sessions of each House, and of the Committe of the Whole shall be open and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the Secretary of the Territory and filed in his office, unless the Secretary of the State of Arizona shall have entere upon the duties of his office, in which event said certification shall be filed therein ointment to fill a vacancy, shall be Chief Justice, and shall preside at all terms of th Supreme Court, and in case of his absence, the judge having in like manner the nex hortest term to serve, shall preside in his stead. SEC. 6. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the Supreme Court, who shall

of the judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law and by rule of the Supreme Court not inconsistent with law. The Legislature shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court and for the sale of the published volumes thereof. SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme or District

ourts unless he be learned in the law, be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State or Territory of Arison hree years next preceding his election and in the district one year. SEC. 8. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court, or any of the udges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise

any power of appointment except as herein provided. Fig. 9. The style of process shall be; "The State of Arizona." All prosecution shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Arizona, and con-

clude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Arizona." There shall be at least hree terms of the Supreme Court in each year, as may be provided by law. Until the law does so provide, the Court may, by an order entered of record, fix the time and Sec. 10. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in the office of

Judge of the Supreme Court, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, which appointment shall continue until the first general election thereafter, when said vacan oy shall be filled by election.

use brought before said court, the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the District Judges not interested, to sit with them, on the hearing of said cause.

Sgc. 12. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into three in dicial districts. The counties of Graham, Cochise and Pima shall constitute the first district; the counties of Yuma, Maricopa, Gila and Pinal shall constitute the second fistrict, and the counties of Mohave, Yavapal, Coconino and Apache shall constitut

SEC. 12. One judge shall be elected from each district, who shall hold his office for a erm of four years. The term of the first District Judges elected under this Consti shall terminate four years after the first day of January, after this Constitution takes

SEC. 14. The District Courts shall have original general jurisdiction of all causes i awand equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law, and shall hold at least two terms each year in each county. NEC. 15. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from the District Court to the Supreme Court from all final determinations, and from all determinations affecting

SEC. 16. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may, in cases of emergency, sit as a District Judge. A Judge of the District Court shall be designated by the Supreme Court to sit in the Supreme Court, to hear and determine appeals from causes heard before a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting as a District Judge.

SEC. 17. The compensation of the Supreme Judges shall be Four Thousand (\$4,000) Dollars, and District Judges shall be Three Thousand Five Hundred (\$5,500) Dollars SEC. 18. The Legislature may provide that at the end of the first term of office of District Judges herein provided, the number of Judicial Districts may be increased by one. An increase may be made thereafter, but not before four years have elapsed since the last increase, and by not more then one District at a time. Each increase shall

using or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers | tricts shall be only when the Judges of the other Districts are elected. SEC. 19. A Judge of the Supreme or District Court shall not practice law in any

SEC. 28. There shall be established in each county a Probate Court which shall be a Court of Record, open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the electors of the county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

SEC. 21. The Probate Court shall have original jurisdiction in all probate and testa mentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such other probate jurisdic tion as is now or may be conferred upon it, and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments; provided, that the Legislature may, by local or general law, in crease the jurisdiction of Probate Courts as follows, to-wit: By giving said court in any county concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all actions at law whe the amount in controversy does not exceed one thousand dollars, and where the title real estate is not in question, and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony.

SEC. 22. Appeals from all matters of Probate shall be to the District Court wis-

SEC. 23. The qualifications of the Judges of Probate Courts in counties where the jurisdiction of said courts shall have been increased, shall be the same as those of a District Judge, except that he shall be a resident of the county at the time of his election

JUSTICES OF THE PRACE.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall provide for the election of Justices of the Peace. in each county in this State. They shall have jurisdiction in all actions at law, where the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed three hundred dollars, and where the title to real estate is not in issue; and shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law. Sac. 25. Appeals may be taken to either the District Court or the Probate Court, as

may be provided by law. Such actions on appeals shall be tried de novo.

SEC. 26. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of the District Court by an order entered of record in each county, may fix the time of holding court in each county.

SEC. 27. There shall be elected in each county a District Attorney, who shall be learned in the law, and who shall hold his office for a term of two years, the first term ending two years after the first day of January, after this Constitutions takes effect, and

TAXATION AND REVENUE. SECTION 1. The fiscal year shall commence on the first Monday in June in each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. All lands and improvements thereon shall be listed for asse valued for taxation, and assessed separately except as he reinafter provided. S. C. 3. For State revenue there shall be levied annually a tax not to exceed three (3) mills on the dollar of the * see sed valuation of the property in the State, excep

for the support of State, educ-tional and charitable institutions, the payment of the State debr, and the interest thereon. SEC. 4. For county revenue there shall be levied annually a tax not to exceed two per centum on the dollar for all purposes, including general school tax, except for the payment of its public debt and the interest thereon and exclusive of State rev enue. An additional tax of two dollars for each male person between the ages of tw. nty one years and sixty years, inclusive, shall an ually be levied for county

school purposes, unless otherwise provided by law. SEC. 5. No incorporated city or town shall levy tax to exceed eight mills on the tollar in any one year, except for the payment of its public dobt and the interest

SEC. 6. There shall be annually assessed and collected in the same manner as other State revenue may be assessed and c flecied, and returned to the State Trea arer, a tax of one mill upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, viz: The fund so cre-ted shall be kept separste, and shall annually, on the first day of January be apportioned and paid over pro rata upon all such State indebtedness as may for that purpose re presented by the hold- is of the same, to be entered as a credit upon, and to that extent, in extinculshment of the principal o said indebtedness. If no indebtedness be presented the fund shall be a sinking fund to be devoted to the extinguishment of the prinripal of the State debt. When sufficient money has been accumulated in the sinkmg funds to liquidate ourstanding indebtedness, this Section shall cease to be operstive. And there shall be annually assessed and collected in each county whose debt exceeds in the aggregate Fifty Thou-and (\$50,000) Polls s, in like manner, a tax of ore half mill, as aforesaid, the fund to be applied in the same way in extinguishment of county debts. The Legislature may provided by law for the investment of any balances of the dinking funds in the State and county securities until the funds

an be devoted to exting danment of the indebiedness. SEC 7. The State Treasurer shall keep a separate account of each fund in his ands, and shall, at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, report to the Governor in writing under oath, the amount of all moneys in his hands, to the credit of ever, such fund, the place where the same are kert or deposited, and the number and amount of every warrant received, and the number and amount of every warant pard therefrom during the quarter. Wilfu'ly swearing falsely to any such report, shall be deemed perjury. The Governor shall cause every such report to be mmediately published in at 'east one news, aper, printed at the seat of government, and otherwise as the Leg'slature may require. The Legislature may provide by law or further regulations for the safe keeping and management of the public funds in the hands of the Treasurer. But notwithstanding any such regulations the Treasarer and his sureties, in all cases, shall be held responsible therefor.

SEC. S. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out or State, county, city, own, school district or other public fund, or using the same for any purpose not cuthorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be ounished as provided by law

SEC. 9. There hall be a State Board of Equalization composed of the Secretary of state, State Auditor, and Treasurer. The duties of the State Board of Equalization shall be to assess and equalize, at their actual value, the franchises, roadways, roadords, rails and rolling tock and all other property used in the operation of all railo-ds and other common carriers, except machine shops, station houses in this State, which shall be assessed by the local assessor in the several countles where situated Such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the sounties in which said roads and common carriers are located, as a basis for taxadon of such property; provided, that the assessment so made shall not apply to in corporated towns and cities. Said Board shall perform such other duties as may be

SEC. 10. There shall be a County Board of Equalization in each county of this state, composed of the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties. The duty of the County Board of Equalization shall be to adjust and equalize valuations of property made, listed and reported by the assessor of the respective counties, and wh other duties as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 11. All property except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, shall be

uniformly assessed for taxation, and the Legislature shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal. License taxes shall be as hereafter provided by law. SEC. 12 The property of the United States, the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations, public libraries, lots with the buildings

thereon used exclusively for religious worship, and public cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation, and such other property as the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of each house may by general law provide. SEC. 13. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be ap-

Suc. 14. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended, by any grant or contract to which the State or any county or other municipal corpor

ARTICLE VII. PUBLIC INDUSTRIBUSES.

SECTION 1. The State of Arizona shall not in any manner create any indebtedness. excluding debts existing at the adoption of this Constitution, exceeding one per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property in the State, as shown by the ast general assessment for taxation proceeding, except to suppress insurrection or o provide for the public defense. SEC. 2. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall in any manner be

reated in the State of Arizona, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and by them approved, except to suppress in prection or to provide for the public defense. SEC. 3. No county in the State of Arizona shall in any manner create any indebt

edness, excluding debts existing at the adoption of this Constitution, exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of taxable property in such county, as shown by the last general assessment preceding; provided, however, that an county, city town, village or other sub-division of the State of Ariz na, may bond its public debt existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. SEC. 4. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall in any manner by

created by any county or sub-division thereof, or any city, town or village or any ent-division thereof, in the "tate of Arizons, unless the proposition to create such deht hall have been submitted to a vote of the people thereof, and by them ap SEC. 5. No city, town or village, or any sub-division thereof, or any sub-division

of any county of the State of Arizona, shall in any r anner create and indebtedness exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property herein provided, however, that any city, town or village may be authorized to create an ad ditional indebtedn as not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as shown by the last preceding general assessment for the purpose of building sewerage therein. "ebts contracted for supplying water to such city or town, and the debt existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution are excepted from the operation of this Section

SEC. 6. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except upon appr tion by law and a warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, se counts, or demands against the State, or an county or political sub-division there of, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing veri fied by affiday t, shall be filed with the offi er or officers whose duty it may

andit the same.

SEC. 7. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the State shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the Auditor and Secre tary of 5 ate, that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pur-uant to law, and within the debt limit. No bond of any county or bond of any township or other pol itical sub-division, shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a cer tificate signed by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, or other officer author sed by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

SECTION 1. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitu don, shall establish and maintain a uniform system of free common schools. SEC. 2. The schools shall be open to all children of the State of Arizona, excepting

the children of Indians not taxed.

SEC. 3. All common schools, universities and other educational institutions. for the support of which lands have been granted to the State, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the State and no money raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be approhe only when two-thirds of each House shall concur therein. Such increase of Districts priated or used for the support of any educational institution, wholly, or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control. No religious test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public educa-